

# Easement

Federated Charities FHD-9  
22 South Market Street  
Frederick City, Frederick County, Maryland  
Katherine Grandine, Historian  
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
April 2000  
Section 7.1

## ADDENDUM

The outbuildings at 22 South Market Street have traditionally been identified as a stable and servants' quarters. However, minimal archival material survives to document the original uses of the buildings. Variations in brick type and bond, roof framing, exterior wall infill, and interior finishes suggest that the current appearance of the buildings is the result of at least four major construction campaigns that unified two historically separate, but adjoining structures. The most dramatic changes to the buildings occurred in the twentieth century after Federated Charities took possession of the complex in 1930. The two outbuildings were incorporated into a single complex with a first floor meeting room, restrooms, and mechanical rooms. All windows and doors in the buildings are replacement units, as is the roofing materials.

### Servants' Quarters

The building, commonly referred to as the servants' quarters, is a two-story brick building with a shed roof. The foundation visible on the east elevation is stone. No documentation of the construction date or use of this building was uncovered in the archival record. The servants' quarters shares its north wall with the stable. This wall appears to be the oldest portion of the complex and is associated with the construction of the stable. It is probable that the servants' quarters was constructed after the completion of the stable during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

A map of Frederick City dated 1853 indicated that a separate freestanding outbuilding was located on the northeast corner of the lot then associated with the residence at 22 S. Market Street. A survey map of Frederick City done in 1873 indicated that 22 South Market Street had a rear ell stretching to the rear lot line. The 1887 Sanborn Company map depicted the outbuildings as a collection of three distinct buildings that abutted one another surrounding a service yard. The easternmost outbuilding was depicted as a brick, one-and-a-half-story building. On the 1897 Sanborn Company map, the easternmost building was depicted as a two-story building linked to the main house by a brick hyphen with a porch; this change occurred between 1892 and 1897.

A photograph taken in 1910 depicted the southeast corner of the building as a background to a picture of little girl with an African-American servant (Lesure photograph 1910). At that time, the south elevation featured a wood-frame porch on the second-story level with a door in the eastern bay of the south elevation. It is probable the primary access to the second story of the building was the porch and that no interior stairway was present. A door also was depicted in the east bay on the first floor. The door and window openings on this level appear to be unsubstantial as though the first floor were used as a gardening shed.

The building is oriented north-south and is located at the rear lot line of the property. It shares a party wall with the stable that abuts the building on the north, but the building is no longer directly linked to the main house. The hyphen was demolished after the building was acquired by Federated Charities. The east and west walls are laid in 5:1 common bond, while the south wall is laid in 8:1 common bond. The east wall of the building is built on a stone foundation. The rectangular building measures approximately 14 ft 7 in x 25 ft. The roof is sheathed in standing seam metal.

The window and door openings were modified during the 1930s renovations, as evidenced by the prevalence of brick lug sills. The windows on the east, south, and west elevations are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash with wood frames. The door on the south elevation is a wood paneled unit with nine glass lights set under a three-light transom. Paired wood panel doors with six glass lights are located on the west elevation. The opening above the paired doors contains a five-light transom. A large granite slab set in the brick pavement at the base of the west elevation may indicate an original door opening that has been converted into a window.

All interior first-floor finishes and fixtures date from renovations undertaken after Federated Charities acquired the building in 1930. The first floor of this building includes a hallway, bathroom facilities, and an interior stairway leading to the second floor. The stairway was installed during the 1930s renovations.

The second floor is divided into two rooms. A notable feature of the second story servants' quarters is the Victorian period wall and ceiling stenciling. These finishes appear to be original and are stylistically consistent with the last quarter of the nineteenth century. This stenciling, along with the wide baseboards and interior window cornices with machine turned finials, are well executed but less ornate than the rich and elaborate finishes found in the main house. The stenciling in the southernmost room is in the shape of an L that indicates that the corner of the room was separated from the stenciled areas by walls. No evidence of a fireplace or chimney was located in this building; however, the remains of stovepipes were noted on the east wall. The stoves were removed when the stairway was installed. During the 1930s, a doorway was punched through the party wall between the second floor servants' quarters and the former stable (Ziek 2000). Infill brick on the second story of the south wall indicates changes in the fenestration and door pattern. A small infilled window is located midway between the first and second floors of the south elevation.

### **Stable/Carriage House**

The stable is a two-story, rectangular, brick building that measures approximately 24 ft 9 in x 40 ft. The brick building has a stone foundation on the east elevation. The building is oriented east-west, with the east wall located on the rear property line. The use for a stable and carriage house was identified in the tax assessment for 1868 and on the 1887 Sanborn Company map. This building remained in use as a stable and carriage house until 1897, when the western portion of the building was converted to a storage area. By 1911, the Sanborn Company map indicated that the building was no longer used as a stable.

The front (west) elevation is the most ornate portion of the building. It features an elaborate Italianate wood cornice. All window and door openings are the result of renovations undertaken during the 1930s. The main entry contains paired wood-paneled doors, each with six-glass lights, set under a five-light transom. Three six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows light the first floor. Small three-over-three-light, double-hung sash windows are located in the second floor. Decorative wood lintels are located above the second story windows. The rear (east) elevation contains four six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. All windows have brick lug sills.

All interior first-floor finishes and fixtures date from renovations undertaken after Federated Charities acquired in the building in 1930. The second story is unfinished. Decorative open brickwork ventilation panels in the shapes of diamonds and crosses are located on the second story of the western section of the north wall. Vertical ventilation slits are located on the second story of the east wall. A wood transom is located on the eastern section of the north wall.

During the early 1890s, the southwest corner of the second story was finished in plaster applied to machine lath that is similar to that found on the second floor of the servants' quarters. The words "J.H. Williams place" scrawled into the plaster may date the finishes to the early years of the 1890s, when Sanborn Company maps indicated that the front part of the building was converted to storage. No indication of an interior stairway to this section was noted, but the 1897 Sanborn Company map indicated that a two-story porch was located between the stable and the rear ell. Entry to this space probably was from the second story porch and the ghost of a doorway appears on the exterior of the second story.

During research, one historic photograph dated 1895 was located that showed a portion of the west elevation of the stable in the background to two women seated by the fountain in the side yard (Lesure photograph 1895). This photograph depicted two sizes of arched openings on the first floor. The wider arched opening was contained in the north bay and was the carriage entry. A narrower arched opening probably defined a window. Two long windows were depicted on the second floor. The window lintels and the cornice were not depicted. The window and door shapes and the length of the second-story windows were greatly altered during the 1930s renovation.

The stable was constructed in three phases as indicated by brickwork on the second floor. The oldest portion of the stable is the south party wall between the stable and servants' quarters. This wall exhibits the outline of a one-and-a-half-story gable roof building. The original building extended approximately three feet from the current west elevation of the servants' quarters. It is hypothesized that the roof ran north of this wall since some bricks jutting on the north side of the wall probably supported rafters.

The archival record provided evidence that MacGill, Williams' neighbor on the north, constructed a new stable on the stone cutter's shop lot in 1868 (Frederick County Tax Assessment 1867-1876). The record did not indicate whether or not MacGill removed or reused an existing building. The brick on the north and east walls probably date from the 1868 construction. At this time, the south wall was extended beyond the original dimensions depicted by the former gable roof and the roof shape was changed to a shed roof. Brick similar to the north wall was noted above the outline of the west side of the gable on the south wall. It is also likely that the primary openings to the stable were located in the north wall. The

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long wood transom on the north wall may have been the original opening to the hayloft, even though the area underneath the transom appears to be infilled with brick similar to the rest of the wall.

When MacGill transferred the lot and the stable to John Williams, Williams added the front portion to reorient the stable to face S. Market Street and abutting a corner of the main residence. A definite vertical line is visible in the brickwork on the second floor to show the joining of the two sections. Construction techniques and materials, including circular sawn lumber and machine cut nails, are consistent with construction dates during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

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## ADDENDUM

Federated Charities Corporation of Frederick is proposing the removal of the servants' quarters and stable as part of an expansion project that will incorporate a three-story addition at the rear of 16 and 22 South Market Street. The buildings located at 16 and 22 South Market Street are contributing elements within both the locally designated Frederick City Historic District and the National Register-listed Frederick City Historic District. In addition, the Maryland Historical Trust maintains a preservation easement on both properties. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., prepared this addendum to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form for 22 South Market Street (FHD-9) to include the stable and the servants' quarters as stipulated by the Maryland Historical Trust prior to demolition of the two outbuildings.

To document the construction dates and subsequent history of the two outbuildings, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., examined deeds, wills, inventories, tax assessments, census, and historic maps located at the Frederick County Courthouse, Historical Society of Frederick County, C. Burr Artz Library-Maryland Room, and Maryland Hall of Records. In addition, efforts were made to locate family papers related to the inhabitants of the property and published local histories at the Historical Society of Frederick County, including the nineteenth-century diaries of Jacob Englebrecht. Mrs. Nancy Lesure, a distant relation to the Williams family, generously shared her family photographs. No insurance policy for this property was located in the indexes of the Frederick Mutual Insurance Company.

Title research documented that the property now occupied by 22 S. Market Street originally was part of the landholdings of John Schley, who died 31 October 1835 (Englebrecht Diaries 10/31/1835). Among his many bequests, John Schley left his primary residence to his wife Mary and money to his several children (Frederick County Wills GME-2:103). According to the 1873 map published by D.J. Lake, the primary Schley residence was located on the south side of West Patrick Street. The will of John Schley stipulated that the remaining unspecified real estate be held for two years while rented, then sold. Included in the unspecified real estate was a house where son Henry Schley was allowed to live rent free for two years. John Schley's real property holdings in 1825 and 1835 included eight houses on lots on Market Street and Patrick Street. The total value of the eight houses was \$5500 in 1825 and \$5100 in 1835; the average valuation per house was approximately \$686. In 1838, the unspecified real estate from the estate was sold. The sale included the property on which 22 South Market Street is located. Edward Goldsborough, brother-in-law to Henry Schley, purchased lot 4 measuring 40 feet on Market Street and 93 feet deep and Frederick Schley purchased a strip measuring 10 ft x 93 ft located north of lot 4. Within months, Henry Schley purchased both of these parcels (Frederick County Deeds H.S. 7:247-248; H.S. 8:182-183).

U.S. census data for 1850 indicated that Henry Schley, age 56, worked as a clerk. He lived with his wife and son Clarence, age 11. In addition, the household included another son, Charles age 28, who worked as a lawyer, and his wife and infant daughter. Henry Schley's real estate was valued at \$28,000. Henry Schley's household also included four female servants, aged in their twenties. Three servants (two black and one mulatto) were free, while the fourth was a black slave (Hitselberger and Dern 1978). In the 1852 Frederick County Tax Assessment, Henry Schley was assessed with a dwelling house and lot in Ward 3

valued at \$7,000. The 1852 assessment for one house was more than the valuation of eight houses in 1825 and 1835. The deed and tax assessment data suggest that the house at 22 South Market Street was constructed ca. 1840 after Henry Schley bought the property from his father's estate.

In December 1852, Henry and Maria Schley sold their lot and residence to John H. Williams (Frederick County Deed E.S. 1:518). The lot measured 50 feet along Market Street and was 93 feet deep. The 1853 map depicted a square building with a shallow rear ell attached to the northeast corner of the main building and a single separate outbuilding located in the northeast corner of the lot.

John H. Williams, age 46, worked as a bank cashier (U.S. census 1860). His real estate was valued at \$17,000 and his personal property at \$30,000. The Williams household included wife Ella, age 45; son Henry, age 22; daughter Margaret, age 16; and, Ellen Shriver, age 9. John H. Williams also owned four mulatto slaves: two males aged 30 and 11, and two females aged 28 and 12 (U.S. Slave Census 1860).

In 1873, John H. Williams purchased a section of land measuring 25 x 93 feet bordering the north edge of his property from Dr. Lloyd T. MacGill. The deed referred to a stable erected on part of the ground. The deed also recorded the beginning of the land to be transferred as "two feet, 5 ½ inches from the northwest corner of the dwelling house" (Frederick County Deed C.M. 9:745). This description indicates that the bay on the north elevation of the building was in place by this time. In 1871, John H. Williams was assessed for \$200 improvements "on back building residence."

The Frederick County tax assessment for 1867-1876 recorded that MacGill added a new stable to the stone cutter shop lot in 1868 assessed at \$300. MacGill sold this section of land including the stone cutter shop and new stable to John H. Williams in 1873; the value was assessed as \$800. The assessment notation about the transfer of the land and the stone cutter shop stable to John H. Williams recorded a value of \$2,050. Since entries in the tax assessment occurred within 15 days of each other, it does not seem likely that Williams could have completed improvements on the building in that short period of time.

The 1873 Lake map of Frederick City depicted a square building with a rear ell attached to the northeast corner of the main structure and occupying the entire depth of the lot. This evidence suggested that the rear yard depicted on the later Sanborn Company maps was in place at this time. The buildings immediately north of this structure were located near or directly abutting Market Street. No building occupied the rear portion of the lot where the carriage house and stable are located.

The 1887 Sanborn map depicted a two-and-a-half square brick building with several rear and side additions. The north bay comprised a brick front portion and a frame rear portion. The rear additions were depicted as comprising three distinct parts: a shallow rectangular block attached to the northeast corner of the main house, a one-and-a-half story, rectangular brick building located at the rear lot line, and a two-story brick section that linked the back building with the main house. The locations of these three additions were configured to surround a yard. In addition, a wood-frame porch linked the three rear buildings along the south elevation on the second story level.

A two-story brick stable defined the north side of the rear yard. The stable was depicted as having a wood cornice and windows on both floors of the west (front) and south elevations. The stable abutted the north bay addition of the main residence and the one-and-a-half story addition.

The Williams family was wealthy and employed servants. The interior spaces of the main house and outbuildings were organized accordingly, but no records located to date detailed the uses or contents of the outbuildings. John H. Williams occupied the house until his death in 1896. The inventory did not detail individual items but assigned overall values for each room. The rooms listed in the inventory were kitchen, dining room, first floor hall, library, second floor sitting room, Mr. William's room, halls, Miss Shriver's room, third floor, storage, and parlor (Frederick County Inventories 1896).

In 1897, Margaret Jane Williams purchased the house and stable (referenced as such in the deed) from the estate of her father (Frederick County Deed J.W. 16:306). The tax assessment values did not indicate that the house was improved substantially between 1876 and 1908. In fact, the tax assessment for the house and lot declined during this period. The value of the house and lot was assessed at a steady rate of \$6,500 between 1876 and 1896. Between 1897 and 1908, the value of the house and lot were assessed at \$3,700. Margaret Williams continued to be assessed for a horse and carriage throughout this time period. Photographs dated 1910 show the family horse and carriage (Lesure family photographs 1910). By the time of her death in 1922, Miss Williams owned half interest in a Buick automobile.

The Sanborn Company maps indicated changes to the configuration of the rear of the main house and outbuildings between 1892 and 1897. A one-story sun porch was added to the rear of the house by 1897. Family photographs taken in 1895 of the garden area show that the sun porch on the rear of the house was in place. The open space directly behind the sun porch was accessed by a wood exterior stair in the location of the current concrete stair. The area directly behind the sun porch was a garden with brick paving, a grape arbor, plant beds, and potted plants (Lesure family photographs 1895). One photograph showed that a second-story wood porch was located along the south elevation of the hyphen. Family photographs taken in 1910 depicted a similar configuration of this area (Lesure family photographs 1910). The configurations of the outbuildings remained the same on the Sanborn Company maps between 1897 and 1930.

An undated newspaper article recounted the effects of a disastrous gas explosion in the main house. The explosion occurred after the death of Mr. John H. Williams in 1896, since the house was referred to only as the home of Miss Janet Williams and Miss Ella Shriver. Apparently, gas leaked all night. When employees of the gas company lit a match to investigate the leak early the next morning, an explosion occurred. The two women and three African American servants were in the house during the night and next morning when the explosion occurred; no one was hurt. Damage occurred to the front hall, library, and parlor. The hall flooring was blown upward into the ceiling and plaster was badly damaged in both the hall and the library. The library windows were broken and one of the front doors was blown into the street. The evidence of this article suggests that some servants slept in the main house.

When Miss Williams died in 1922, she willed the property to Federated Charities with the condition that Miss Ella Shriver be allowed to live in the house until her death. The property transfer was completed after the death of Miss Shriver in 1930. At that time, the stable and first floor of the servants quarters

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were renovated into a kindergarten. The kindergarten operated until 1972. The changes to the outbuildings included modifying the window and door openings, installing new windows and doors, inserting a new interior stairway, and refinishing all first floor spaces. In addition, the hyphen adjoining the outbuildings and the main residence was removed along with the wood-frame porches that connected the outbuildings.

In conclusion, the available evidence suggests that the east portion of the stable is the earliest outbuilding in the complex. While one older wall appears in the stable, the rear walls probably were constructed as part of the new stable erected 1868. Mr. John H. Williams constructed the front portion of the stable after acquisition of the lot. The servants' quarters appears to be constructed after 1868, since the north wall of the building is shared with the stable. The finishes and construction materials evident throughout the second floors of the outbuildings confirm that construction of both buildings occurred during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.



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2000

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22 South Market Street  
Frederick City, Frederick County, Maryland  
Harriet Wise, Photographer  
MD SHPO  
April 2000  
Photo Log

- 1 View NE along the east side of South Market Street towards 22 South Market showing streetscape
- 2 View E of 22 South Market Street showing main house and west elevation of stable/carriage house
- 3 View E of stable/carriage house as seen from sidewalk on South Market Street
- 4 View E of west elevation of stable/carriage house
- 5 View NE of south elevation of stable/carriage house and servants' quarters
- 6 View W of rose garden and east elevation of main house and south elevation of servants' quarters
- 7 View N of south and east elevations of servants' quarters
- 8 View S of east elevations of 16-18 South Market Street and stable
- 9 View SE of first floor interior of former stable/carriage house
- 10 View SE of second floor of stable/carriage house showing roof framing and remnants of ceiling plaster along south wall
- 11 View NE of patterned brick vents in north wall of second story of stable/carriage house
- 12 View SE of brick ventilation slits in east wall of second story of stable/carriage house
- 13 View E of east and south walls of second story of servants' quarters showing window surround and stenciled plastered walls and ceiling
- 14 View W of west wall of second story of servants' quarters showing door and window surrounds and stenciled plastered ceiling and wall
- 15 View SW of back building at 16-18 South Market Street (FHD-8)



FHD-9

Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St.

Frederick MD

H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPO

view NE along S. Market St

towards 22

1 of 15



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Federated Charities, 22 S Market St.

Frederick MD

H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPO

View E of Main House

and stable/carriage house

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Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St.  
Frederick MD

H. Wise

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MD SHPO

View E of Stable/carriage house

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Federated charities, 22 S. Market St  
Frederick, MD

H. Wise

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MD SHPO

view E of stable/carriage house

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Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St  
Frederick, MD

H. Wise

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MD SHPO

View NE of south elevation

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Federated Charities, 22 S Market St  
Frederick, MD

H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPO

View W of S elevation of Servants gtrs  
and rose garden

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Federated charities, 22 S Market St

Frederick MD

H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPO

View N of south and east  
elevations of servants qtrs

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Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St.  
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H. Wise

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MD SHPO

view S of east elevations  
of 16-18 S. Market St  
and stable

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Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St.

Frederick, MD

H. Wise

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MD SHPo

View SE of 1st floor stable/carrage hse

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Federated charities, 22 S. Market St.  
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H. Wise

April 2000

HD SHPO

View SE 2nd floor stable/  
carriage hse.

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Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St

Frederick MD

H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPO

View NE of 2nd floor North Wall

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Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St.

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H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPO

View SE of 2nd floor east wall

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FHD-7

Federated Charities, 22 S. Market St

Frederick MD

H. Wise

April 2000

MD SHPo

View E of east and south walls, 2nd floor  
servants qtrs

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Federated Charities, 22 S Market St.  
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H Wise

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MD SHPO

View W of West Wall, 2nd floor  
servants Qtrs

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FHD-8  
Federated charities, 16-18s. Market St.  
Frederick MD

H. Wise

April 2000

HD SHPO  
view SW of back bldg -  
16-18 S. Market St.

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Easement  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

FHD-9

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

FEDERATED CHARITIES

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

22 S. Market Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

☒ DISTRICT  
☐ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

☒ YES RESTRICTED  
☐ YES UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

**PRESENT USE**

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE/  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS Apt.  
☒ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

COMMENTS: Greek Revival Mansion (OLD WILLIAM'S HOME)

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

N. Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick, Maryland

STATE

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

This is a very wide, brick, three bay square Greek Revival style townhouse, detached on the left side. It has a series of two story wings forming a "C" shape from the left rear corner of the building. These wings range in size from one to four bays width and depth and the rear wings are said to have formerly been used as stables and carriage houses, but have been converted into offices. The first and second stories of the main building have enclosed rear porches, one above the other, with 6/6 and 4/4 sash and embellished with panels and bracketed cornices with dentil trim. Leading out onto the first floor porch is an old style pair of double doors with round arched sash and with sidelights and panels on either side. There are also JIB window-doors with sidelights over panels. The second floor JIB window has been removed. Above those on the third floor level rear are three pair of 8+8 sash casement windows with fluted mullions topped by roundels and wood lintels and sills.

A large entranceway occupies the central bay. The double doors are paneled and round arch shaped at the top. Above is a wide transom with leaded stained glass and a dentile trimmed transom bar. Surrounding this and resting on a double splayed white marble porch with a green marble inlaid floor is a portico. It has a heavy flat entablature supported by paired, fluted, Ionic columns and plain Ionic pilasters. A black, cast iron, lifesized statue of a Newfoundland dog stands on the front edge of the porch between the columns. This porch is three steps high. All front first and second story windows are of tall, triple 1/1 sash with fluted mullions separating the narrow side sections. These are headed by flat brick arches of long voisoirs. Since the third story is quite short, typically Greek Revival style, the front facade has three short casement windows with small 8+8 sash protected by iron grillwork. On the first floor, left side of the front section, is a deep bay window of 1/1 sash cantilevered above the floor level. It is decorated by engaged pillars, "S" curved brackets, and dentil trim. A regular size bay window hangs on the second floor of the adjoining side wing and is also richly ornamented with carved brackets and dentil trim as are the roof cornices above and over a nearby door. Other side windows are of 1/1 sash with metal lintels. A triple window with 6/6 panes sided by four vertical panes and headed by a brick segmental arch, lights the north side of the third floor. Windows in the wings are mostly 6/6 with three low 3/3 panes fronting the second wing. All have metal lintels. Double doors of six panes give access to the wing offices. Interior window and door surrounds are fluted with square end blocks and roundels. The front section brickwork is of unpainted red pressed brick and the wings are of regular brick, all laid in common bond. The roof of the front section is of metal, low slope "A" frame construction with stepped sidewalls. A pair of enclosed chimneys rise from the north wall and are joined by curtains. Another chimney rises from the south section of the roof. Other smaller chimneys supply the wings. The wing roofs vary from slightly sloping to shed types, all of metal. The roofline is fronted by a simple, boxed cornice decorated by dentils and moulding.

The house sets on a high English basement with a 2+2 casement window on one side of the front porch and a basement doorway on the other. To the left of the front section is a landscaped flower yard and lawn. In the center is a statue of a girl with a swan in a bed of ivy. This is fronted by a low brick wall with moulded brick square columns enclosing a wrought iron fence and gates. There is also a paved rear garden with brick lined flower beds.

**CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
1850-60 - Brinkman		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of the two mansions on this street and a reminder of an elegant neighborhood of the 19th Century. This is a well-preserved speciman and adds character to the neighborhood.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

DOUGLAS M. GREENE

ORGANIZATION

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN  
HISTORICAL DISTRICT COMMISSION  
CITY of FREDERICK, MD. 21701

DATE

JULY 1974

STREET &amp; NUMBER

TELEPHONE

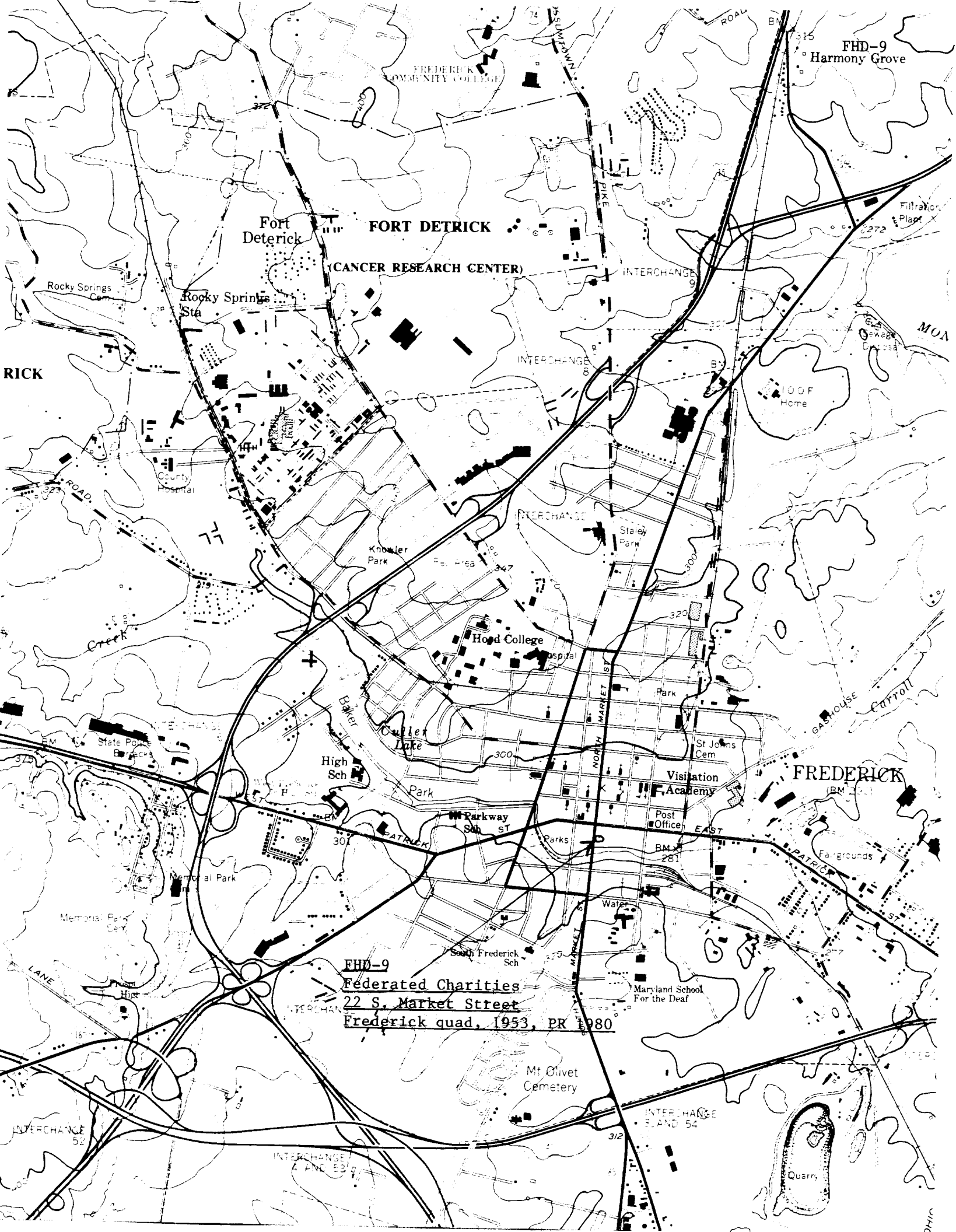
CITY OR TOWN

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



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Rocky Springs  
Sta

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